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RETURNING SOLDIERS

Thousands of young Americans who offered all they had, including their lives, to the service of their country are returning from abroad. They will be scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, because no section of the country has any monopoly on patriotism.

Our young men went from town and city, from the farm and the factory, to serve their country, and what is to be done with them and for them is a question that should concern everyone for whom they made the sacrifice. Many of these young men left good positions, in which they had made a start in life, and which if continued uninterruptedly would have placed them firmly on the highway to success.

When they return they must begin all over again, unless they can take hold where they left off. This opportunity should be given them. Their war experience has not mitigated their efficiency, but has rather increased it; they should be given their former positions when practicable, and employers should see to it that they are taken care of when possible. Had it not been for the Americans this hateful and destructive war would still be going on. Even the allies admit that they broke the supposedly invincible Hindenburg line, turned back the Germans, and made victory possible and sudden.

We know how general was the opinion that the war was destined to go on many more years, and if it had done so the loss to this country would have been incalculable.

The returning soldiers are entitled to consideration. It is not necessary to coddle them or to make them feel that they cannot take care of themselves in civil life as well as they did during the war. All they want is a chance to reveal what they can do, and it will be found that the same energy and courage, the same force of character, the same readiness to do whatever is set before them which characterized them in war will be with them in the activities of peace,

Give the boys a chance. Give them back their old positions when possible, or make places for them when practicable. The ending of the war does not mean that effort may cease. The battle of life is a continuous one, and there is no time for relaxation or repose. When the young men are demobilized and mustered out of the regular army they should be again remobilized and mustered into the industrial armies of the country. In the

and mustered into the industrial armies of the country. In the rehabilitation of the world America must do a great work, and it will call for the best efforts of everyone, and especially of our young men who are returning from abroad.

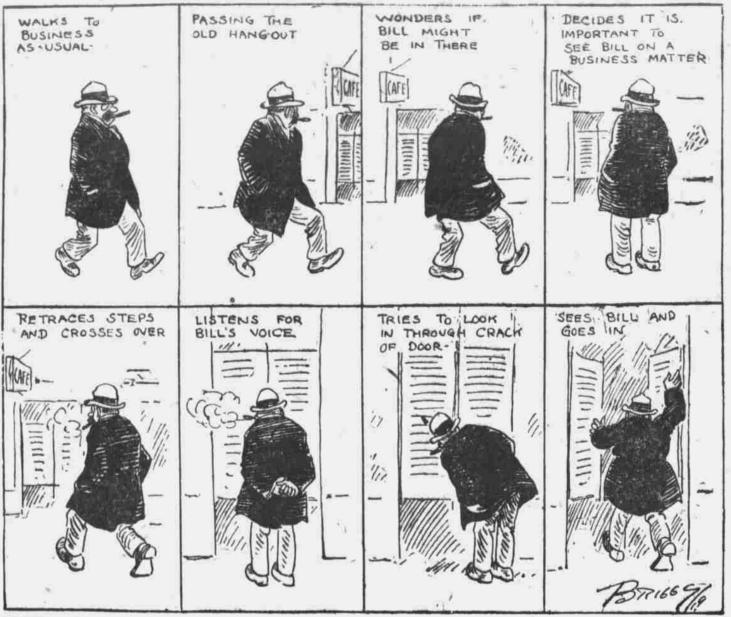
They will have many new and valuable ideas and a larger vision, and they will be more valuable employes than they were before they went away.

There is plenty of work to do and they can do it. The war has strengthened their thews and made their brains more active. They are better men and more competent to carry forward the great activities of peace, and they should be given every opportunity to employ their talents to the fullest extent. They made good in war, and they can be depended on to make good during the years of peace which everyone hopes will be many.

CAPABLE OFFICIALS

The supreme court library at Nashville has grown to such dimensions, and has become the depository of so many volumes of educational interest under the direction of Miss Mary Skefington, hat the library board, composed of the governor, the chief justice of the supreme court and the attorney-general, is perhaps justified in concluding that it should no longer be maintained for the benefit of the supreme court and the attorney-general, is perhaps justified in concluding that it should no longer be maintained for the benefit of the supreme court. Miss Skefington has rendered the state, as distinguished service by her ability and devotion to her keep king and the control of the safe with the possession of many rare documents because of her gift of appreciation and, discrimination. She has had an able assistant in her sister, Miss Jane, who likewise has contributed much to the development of the institution, which officials admit has grown. The supreme court library at Nashville has grown to such dimensions, and has become the depository of so many volumes of educational interest under the direction of Miss Mary Skeffington, that the library board, composed of the governor, the the library possibility of the state of the supreme court and the attorncy-general, is perhaps justified in concluding that it should no longer be maintained for the benefit of the supreme court. Miss Skeffington has rendered the state a distinguished service by her maintained for the henelit of the supreme court. Miss Skeffington has rendered the state a distinguished service by her maintained for the henelit of the supreme court. Miss Skeffington has rendered the state a distinguished service by her maintained for the henelit of the system of the state. With the exception of the law library, which will be maintained for the henelit of the system of the state. With the system of the state with the system of the state with the system of the state of the state of the system of the state. With the system of the state of the state of the state of the state of the system of the state of the system of the state. With the system of the state of the state of the system of th

Movie of a Man Who Has Been On for Eleven Days—By Briggs



FRANK H. SIMONDS' WAR ARTICLE

The Eastern Que stion—That Final Stage
By FRANK H. SIMONDS, Author of "THE GREAT WAR," "THEY SHALL NOT PASS."

In two recent articles I have discussed the situation in Northeastern and Southeastern Europe, the problems which must be solved at the Versatiles recongress. In these discussions I have sought to indicate the question presented by Poland, the Baitle provinces, othe new Jugo-Slavie and Czecho-Slovak states, together with the changed condition of Rumania. In the present article I mean to deal with the old familiar Eastern question, which for more than two centuries has plagued Europe and produced wars innumerable, of which the recent struggle is only the most terrible.

Once more, as at Vienna and again

considerable single element and the Turks only a relatively small minority. As long as the Turk holds Constantinople and the outlying districts, the eastern question will remain, because the Turk has for centuries displayed no capacity for assimilation or organization; he has merely camped in Europe, he has pitched his tent smidst the surviving monuments of Byzantium and there he has lived and swatted the inevitable hour when he would be evicted and sent back to Asia, whence he came and where alone there is hope for him in the future. To leave Constantinople to the Turk, therefore, would be merely to postpone settlement of the eastern question, as it has been postponed so many times before to the great disaster of the world.

The Greek solution is more appeal-

new atmosphere of trust between the nations. But if the Eastern question could be settled by the occupation and some internations of force. Then there would be arteful by the occupation and some internations of force. Then there would be arteful by the occupation and some internations of the plottings and the stratus of the portant single extracting look of the portant single extracting look of the stratus of the stratus of the stratus of the stratus of the portant single extracting look of the stratus of the portant single extracting look of the stratus of the property of the stratus of the portant single extracting look of the stratus of the property of the stratus of the property of the property of the stratus of the property of the prop

International control of Constantinople and the strait is, then, the single sound solution of the Eastern question. With Rumania, the Jugo-Slavs and the Bulgarians as well as the Greeks, finally arranged within boundaries which are based upon right and justice, with Bulgaria, the one disturbing factor, finally eliminated as a factor for harm, since she will no longer be able to meet any one of the other states in single combat, the Eastern question may disappear and the unhappy people of the Balkans at last, after centuries of suffering be able to begin a new life, possessing at last the opportunities of prosperity and liberty so long denied them alike by their Turkish masters and by the rival jealousies of the great powers in their own hands.

Apart from the problem of Constantinople, there remains only the question of Albania to be settled. Today this is less difficult than it was wing upon the ultimate agreement of rival alliances over the ultimate disposition of Ipek and Jacoba.

There is an Albanian race, but there is no Albanian nation and there never has been. The Albanians inhabit the shore of the Adriatic from Montanegro to Epirus. But they are divided by religion into three separate groups, the Mohammedans, the Roman Catholics and the Greek Catholics. The Roman Catholics in the north have been long manifoliated by the Austrians, who sought to use them to block the Sephroadway to the sea. The Mohammedans in the center have supplied the Turk with his best and most trusted soldlers with his best and most trusted soldlers until very recent years. The Greeks on the south have been invised between Hellenic and Italian sympathies.

Albania, as created in 1912, was noth-the content in the critical hour where it was necessal and the created in 1912, was noth-the critical hour where it was necessal and the created in the critical hour where the content is and the created in the

on Jan. 11, 1919, the Pontotoc Sentinel, one of the most prosperous and influential of the Mississippi weeklies, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. The News Scimilar acknowledges the receipt of greetings from Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Herreman, the owners and editors, and reciprocates the good wishes. It is scarcely worth mentioning, but in order to keep the Turk, under some sort of international telephone and the committee on municipal affairs, was not even named a member of the committee.

A New York soldier returned home in time to open a telegram addressed to his death in France. No doubt he feels that he has no legitimate in the first to be made and the trademant of the committee.

When the little countries are given national autonomy they will find that governing themselves is no small task. May they be equal to it.

As so well stated by the Sun, you might swear at Roose-well or you might swear by him, but-you couldn't ignore him.

Italians, who will have real need of our assistance financially and otherwise in regaining lost prosperity, but it should be perfectly plain to the Italian statesmen as it is becoming plain to the Italian people that American sympathy in the present dispute is with the Slava and the Greeks and not with the Italians.

and the Greeks and not with the Italians.

If only the Eastern question can be settled in accordance with right and justice, if the Rumanians, the Southern Slavs and the Greeks can have their rights recognized, if Constantinos ple can be placed under international control and Buigaria at last removed as a breeding place of war and reverge, then there will be sound reason for hoping that the peace of Versailles will endure But if the spirit of Vienna and of Berlin is again manifested, if the Greeks and the Southern Slavs are sacrificed as the Poles were sacrificed, with the Italians at Vienna and the Rumanians, Buigars and Greeks at Berlin, then there will be enduring cause for disappointment.

In Albania Italy can find a wide field for her effort. She has Albanians among her own subjects at home, in gaining Valona she will establish her mastery of the Adriatic and under her wise direction old prosperity of Illyria may return. Albanian protest against the Italian protectorate will hardly gain a hearing, since there is not and never has been the slightest chance that the Albanians, divided info rival tribes and living a He of tribal barbarism, with their vendettas and grudges, could ever alone rise to unity or achleve order. But this must be the sole warrant for Italian occupation, sufficient, but to be accepted since it does not do violence to new ideas, as would Italian occupation of Dalmatia or indirect control of Epirus.

In its last phase, the Eastern question remains as troublesome as ever. Russia is gone, Austria is gone, France, Reitaln and Germany have no longer.

tion remains as troublesome as ever. Russia is gone, Austria is gone, France, Britain and Germany have no longer Britain and Germany have no longer any direct concern with the straits, yet there still survives this ancient menace, the only clear threat to a successful accommodation of conflicting interests. And in the nature of things this is precisely the sort of problems which American, advice can help most to solve, if that advice is wise and is not influenced by the real, but dangerous predilection in Washington for Bulgarian claims, claims which have no solid foundation and have been forfeited by two treacherous attacks upon neighboring states, at the moment when an honorable settlement was assured.

METHODISTS GATHER TO WORK OUT CELEBRATION

Pastors and other delegates from the 6 churches in the Memphis Methodist district will begin arriving Sunday for the one-day conference on Monday on the drive in progress to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Methodist mis-sions and raise their five-year fund of \$35,000,000.

Hotel Chisca, will be one of the principal speakers.

Mrs. Lipscomb, of Nashville, will deliver an address Sunday evening at the Union Avenue Methodist church.

Mrs. T. B. King, president of the Woman's Missionary society in the conference, probably will be assigned to a pulpit. Dr. W. J. Mccoy, missionary secretary for the local conference, will attend. Stereopticon views will feature Monday night's session.

SWITCHMEN WANT

Hundreds of railroad employes in the Memphis yards as well as in other cities are awaiting the decision of Judge McCall, of the local federal court, in the suit of H. P. Coke, who is suing the Illinois Central and Y. & M. V. railroads for back pay in the sum of \$260.

The ruling of Judge McCall, who has the case under advisement, may affect the salaries of thousands of yardmen in the railroad employ.

Coke charges in his petition he was paid \$75 per month for his services, and that from Jan. 1, 1917, until August, 1917, he worked 12 hours per day. His interpretation of the Adamson law, which regulates salaries of railroad men engaged in the operation of trains to an eight-hour basis, is that he is o an eight-hour basis, is that he is entitled to overtime for the four hours

each day.
Judge C. N. Burch, representing the railroads, contends the Adamson law did not apply to Coke, who was a switch tender. As the outcome of the suit is very far-reaching, the judge took it under advisement.

EMPLOYES OF CITY FIRM ARE GUESTS AT DINNER

Emphayes of Fly & Hobson company and their friends were guests at the annual get-together dinner tendered Friday night at the Hotel Gayono, which proved to be the most successful in years. As a token of the appreciation and esteem in which he is held by his employes, J. M. Fly, president of the company, was presented with a handsome loving cup. The presentation was made by W. E. Stansbury. Following the dinner, of which Mr. Fly was toastmaster, talks were made by C. J. Haase, D. M. Armstrong, Hardwig Peres, J. R. Palne, C. P. J. Mooney, Dr. W. D. Buckner and Caruthers Ewler, A. Hittle playlet entitled "The Go-Between," in honor of the traveling salesmen, was a feature of the affair.

JOHN LEVY ROBBED.

Thieves early Saturday morning assumed the privileges of the proprietor at John Levy's tamale stand, 457 Monroe avenue, unlocked the front door

News of Rivers

River Bulletin. Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1919. Observations taken at 7 a.m., 75th neridian time.

Flood RainStage. Hght. Chg. fall.

22 4.5 -0.1 .00

36 10.1 -0.7 .00

36 10.1 -0.7 .00

38 18.2 -5.1 .00

38 40.2 -0.6 .00

40 40.4 -3.7 .00

31 14.1 -1.2 .00

26 27.2 0.0 .00

43 40.3 *0.4 .00

22 4.4 0.0 .00

22 4.4 0.0 .00

30 6.8 0.0 .00

45 40.8 *0.5 .00

45 40.8 *0.5 .00

22 5.8 -0.5 .00

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25 19.8 -0.6 .00

25 19.8 -0.6 .00

25 19.8 -0.6 .00 Chattanooga . . Paducah

River Forecast.

The river in the Memphis district will rise during the next 4 days. At Memphis the maximum stage will be between 31 and 32 feet. Departures.

Idlewild, for Seyppel, Ark. Pearl City, for Mound City. Arrivals.

Arrivals scheduled for Saturday night Harry Lee, from Friar Point. Belipse, from Ashport, Kate Adams, from Rosedale, Grand, from Mhoons, Driftwood.

Sunday the steamer Whisper is scheduled to arrive from Luxora.

The harbor is entirely cleared of boats, which left Friday and Saturday morning on regular week-end trips.

The river forecast says the present rise will stop at the end of four more days, with less than 25 feet of water. High water has not stopped work at the point above Memphis, where niling is being driven to turn the current on Mud Isle. Workmen say it will take higher than 25 feet to stop them. It is hoped to complete the work before the usual annual spring flood.

ington, and which is mapped for a distance of 3,000 miles, has been definitely routed to Memphis. It will cross the river here and strike southwest through Texas to Los Angeles. The government purposes to make it a great military highway, and is cantonments are already established on it.

The next hig highway is the Jefferson Davis highway. This road, a great deal of construction on which has already been done, in a preliminary way, begins at Paducah, with an arm extending to Louisville, and parallels the Mississippi down through Memphis and the larger towns of Mississippi to New Orleans. Its length is 600 miles.

The third road is the Muscle Shoals highway, now being laid out between Memphis and Muscle Shoals by way of Corinth and Holly Springs.

It may be readily seen that from an economic standpoint these roads, giving Memphis transcontinental highway facilities north and south, east and west, and a short line special in addition, are of intestimable value. But to enjoy the henefits and make them assured for the future the South must get busy.

As T B. King, chairman of the Chamber of Commerca—good roads committee, puts it:

"The southern portion of the United."

mittee, puts it:
"The southern portion of the United
States is so richly endowed by nature
that it tends to encourage lethargy on
the part of her people—it seems to fos-

the part of her people—it seems to fos-ter a contentment that is closely kin to idleness if not laxiness.

"We are calling upon the federal gov-ernment for aid in building and main-taining public highways. The great majority of bills that have been intro-duced in congress looking toward that end have provided for appropriations from the federal treasury in proportion to the work that has already been done or is immediate propert of helps

from the federal treasury in proportion to the work that has already been done or is in immediate prospect of being done in the states seeking federal aid.

"This means that where little or nothing has been accomplished in the way of improving highways that scanty aid will be bestowed, and in this respect the Middle West and north have already made great progress, a progress that has put them far in advance of the South.

"The old law, where much is given much is required, is inexorable, and it is time for the people of the South to renize that fact as never before, and to put forth greater energy for the development of that which has failen naturally into their hands."

So far as intrastate highways are concerned. Tennessee is apparently marking time, awaiting action by the legis, lature, on which it is hoped to secure a federal aliotment. Mississippi has gone the Volunteer, state one better; It, has already provided highway improvement funds totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars, and there is today a bond issue of \$1,000,000 lying in Mississippi banks for road construction in Coalioma, Leflore, Washington and Desoto counties, which is only awaiting favorable weather and shipping facilities.

Heretofore one of the big drawbacks to construction of this vast network of highways was not the lack of federal support so much as the absence of any system in their promotion. There is the Divie highway, north and south route; the Lincoln highway, a transcontinental route from east to west through the heart of the country; the Bankhead highway, the Jefferson Davis highway and a score or more less pretentious. They were launched almost simultaneously, but exploited separately with the result that good roads conventions became as numerous as files in the summer time. There was no unity of purpose between them. Each as called in their country, the only of them found the sledding human the summer time. There was no unity of purpose between them. Each as called in Chicago last month, under sauspices of the Highway development of State Highway Officials. The consensus of opinion at this conference, which was attended by highway enthusiasts from all over the country, was: That a federal highway system be established.

That the present federal aid to the states be continued and increased.

established.
That the present federal aid to the states be continued and increased.
Legislation touching these suggestions has been drawn, but its passage depends largely on unified sentiment throughout the country and individual support in its behalf on the part of interested representatives in congress.

MILK BELOW GRADE TWO DEALERS FINED

Two alleged violators of the pure food law, Jim Brooms, restaurant pro-prietor of South Main street, and E. M. Harris, grocer, Madison avenue, were fined Friday by Judge Fitzhugh n city court. City Milk Inspector Hicks charged city Milk Inspector Hicks charged, that milk inspected was 25 per cent below the standard in Brooms' restaurant. The restaurant man claimed the quality of the milk remained the same as when delivered by a dairyman to his place. He was fined \$25. Milk sold by Harris was also alleged by Inspector Hicks to be below standard. Judge Fitzhugh fined the accused \$10. which was accompanied by a warn-(i) which was accompanied by a warning that a second offense would draw a larger fine.

WHISKY BOAT TIED BUT MADE GET AWAY

State Allen and George Wills, charged with loitering, were arrested early Sat-urday morning by Detectives Hen-dricks. Peters and Hewitt, who narroworicks, Peters and Hewitt, who narrowly missed capturing a whisky boat and
runners at Riverside park.

The men were caught with an automobile near where the boat landed. Before the officers could board the craft
the crew cut the tie line and the boat
escaped down the stream.

Information reached the police department that a whisky boat was expected to land at the park, Just starpartment that a whisky boat was ex-pected to land at the park. Just after the craft landed a searchlight betrayed the detectives' presence.

RETURNS FROM ABROAD: WILL SPEAK AT CHURCH

Lieut, C. H. Chamberlin, 121st field artiliery, 32d division, A. E. F., arrived in Memphis from over there Saturday morning. He saw much service, especially at the final battles. He was wounded in the battle of Verdun, but has made a complete recovery.

Lieut, Chamberlin will give a tenminute address, at the Court Avenue Fresbyterian church Sunday morning, just prior to the pastor's sermon, and will relate several of his experiences while abroad.

ROWE BACKS OUT.

A. J. Rowe, former publisher of the Memphis Herald, who was suing the international News service for \$50,000 for alleged breach of contract, took a nonsuit in federal court late Friday. He charged in his petition that the news service ceased to send his \$500-word "pony" as per contract. The news service maintained the person who made the contract for them was not authorized. Abe Goodman, of the Commercial Hank and Trust company and C. P. J. Mooney were on the stand Friday.

LOSES FIRST SON.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.

(Spl.)-News was received here yesterday of the death of the first Brownsville boy in France. Will Stehling, of the dry goods firm of Stehling Bros., was killed in action in the last days of the fighting in France, according to a letter from a bugier attached to Stehling's company. Mr. Stehling was well known in Brownsville and Haywood countries.

BRIGMAN CASE DELAYI

The motion for a new trial of Brigman and John Lorren, of Covington, convinted receptly in federal court for operating illicity a 50-gallon moon-shine still in Tipton county, was continued Saturday by Judge McCall until Jan. 18, in order for him to review the case more.